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THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXVI
NUMBER 11

LONDON: MARCH 11, 1920

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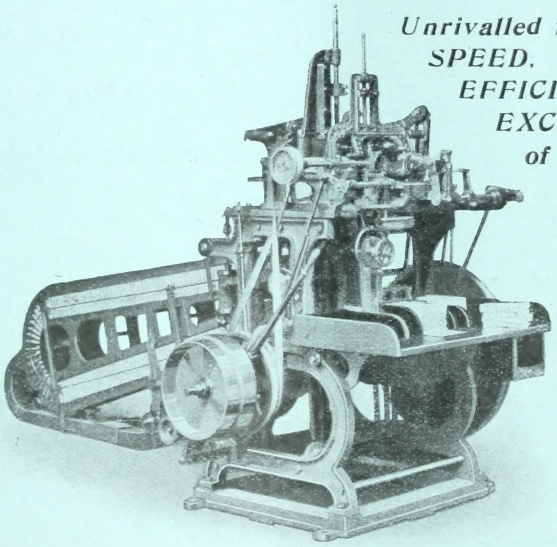
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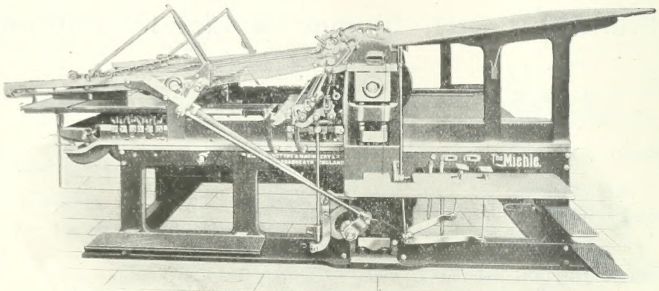
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VOLUME LXXXVI. NUMBER 11. LONDON: MARCH 11, 1920. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers and the Law.

Some Legal Points upon which Printers Need to be Well-informed.

Mr. C. G. Conolly, M.A., LL.B., lectured at St. Bride's Institute on Friday, on "Printers and the Law," the Rev. Arthur Taylor being in the chair.

Going back to the days of the Tudors, the lecturer remarked that the first statutory provisions were for the encouragement and protection of the new art. Within a very few years of Caxton's setting up his press at Westminster, namely in 1483, there was inserted in an Act a proviso that nothing in it should hinder any person from "bringing into this realm or selling by retail or otherwise any books written or printed." Moreover, in 1534 an Act was passed to give protection or preference to printers in this country by putting a tax of 6s. 8d. per volume on imported books. And patents "for or concerning printing" were expressly excepted from the Statute of Monopolies of 1623.

Monopolies, however, were granted for the execution of certain classes of printing. The Crown still exercises its common law or prerogative right of exclusively printing Acts of Parliament and other public documents, and, as head of the Church, the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer. The Controller of the Stationery Office is by letters patent King's Printer of all Acts of Parliament. The right of printing the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer is granted by letters patent to private firms.

Press Censorship.

Mr. Conolly went on to speak of the less beneficial legislation which imposed licensing or censorship upon the printing press. He mentioned that Elizabeth's Royal Injunctions of 1559 contain a command that no book should be printed unless licensed by the Queen, or by six of her Privy Council, or by the Archbishops or the Bishop of the diocese. Later, legislation became still more oppressive. An ordinance of the Star Chamber of 1585 provides that "no person shall erect any press until the excessive multitude of printers . . . be abated . . . or otherwise brought to so small a number of masters or owners of printing houses being of ability and good behaviour as the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London for the time being shall thereupon think it requisite and convenient to be erected and set up." By a later decree, issued in 1637, the Star Chamber provided that no book shall be printed unless first licensed and registered with the Stationers' Company; a strict censorship was provided; there were to be no more than twenty master printers, as well as the King's printer and the printers to the two Universities; the number of printing presses were limited; only four founders of letters were allowed; the number of apprentices were limited; the right of search by the wardens of the Stationers' Company confirmed; one copy of every book was to be sent to the Stationers' Company for the Bodleian Library.

This system of the control of the Press was so much in accord with public opinion that it was not affected by any of the multitudinous changes of the Long Parliament or the Commonwealth era. One of the Acts establishing the Restoration regime was a Licensing Act enacting nearly all the provisions of the 1637 decree. In 1645, this decree was discontinued after a dispute between Lords and Commons, in which, as Macaulay has pointed out, the Licensing Act was not condemned on the principle of the liberty of the Press but only on the ground of particular incidental grievances. Henceforward there was freedom to

write and print anything, without previous licence, subject to the risk of punishment by the ordinary courts—that is, by judge and jury for defamation, sedition, blasphemy, or obscenity.

Taxation and Registration.

This almost fortuitous disappearance of the literary censor was in part the cause of the great growth of newspapers and pamphlets in the eighteenth century. Printed matter being seen to offer a fruitful source of revenue, the victories of Marlborough and the conquest of India and Canada were in part provided for by heavy taxation upon the output of the printing press. An Act of 1798 required the registration of all newspapers and their proprietors, printers and publishers, and the names of the printer and publisher were to be printed on every paper. An Act of 1799 extended the registration system to all printers and to letter founders and makers and sellers of printing presses; the name and abode of the printer to be printed on every book or paper, under a penalty of £20 per copy recoverable by any common informer; and a copy of every paper printed was to be retained by the printer. These requirements were continued down to 1869, when by the Newspaper Printers and Reading Rooms Repeal Act these taxation and registration statutes were repealed with the exception of the requirements set out in the second schedule to that Act.

This schedule comprises nearly all the positive law which now specially affects printers —*i.e.*, nearly all the law requiring printers to do something; it preserves the previous statutory requirements as to printers' imprints and as to preservation of copies.

The Imprint.

The requirement of the imprint of the printer's name had, as we have seen, orginally been imposed by the Act of 1799. As it stands, the requirement is of the printer's name and usual place of abode or business in legible characters "upon any paper or book whatsoever, which shall be meant to be published or dispersed"—*i.e.*, on the front of a paper printed on one side only or upon the first and last leaf of every paper or book of more than one leaf; the penalty upon the printer and upon "every person who shall publish or disperse, or assist in publishing or dispersing" is not more than £5 per copy. There is a long list of important exceptions (*a*) engravings; (*b*) the printing by letterpress of address headings, business cards, price lists or catalogues of goods dealt in and papers as to sale of estates or goods by auction; (*c*) bank notes, bills of exchange or promissory notes, bonds, bills of lading, policies of insurance, letters of attorney, deeds or agreements, share transfers, dividend warrants, receipts, law proceedings, papers printed by the authority of any public board or public office.

The printer or publisher in default is no longer at the mercy of the common informer, as the £5 penalty can only be sued for by the Law Officers of the Crown.

It is also probable that the customer could not be compelled to pay for a job in which the imprint was wrongly omitted.

There is a special statutory requirement in respect of "every bill, placard or poster having reference to an election." The penalty for the omission of the name and address of the printer and publisher is £100 per copy; it is imposed on the printer, publisher or the bill-poster. This applies to practically all public elections.

Preservation of Copies.

The other provision of the 1799 Act which remains in force is that requiring a printer to preserve for six months a copy of every paper printed by him, and to produce it on demand to any justice of the peace requiring to see it within that period; the name of the person employing him to print it is to be written or printed on the copy; the penalty is £20 to be sued for by the Law Officers of the Crown within three months of the offence. The Act does not apply to Parliamentary papers, address headings and business cards and papers relating to the sale of estates or goods by auction.

Newspaper Registration.

Another survival of the Georgian policy of registration is contained in the Newspaper Libel and Registration Act of 1881. The principal effect of that Act is to give to newspaper proprietors a certain relief in respect of libel proceedings, but, as a sort of condition, it requires the registration of the titles of newspapers and the names and addresses of the proprietors. This, as we have seen, was first imposed by the Act of 1798. It concerns printers because the duty of making the prescribed annual return in the month of July to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at Somerset House, is put upon "the printers and publishers for the time being." The word newspaper is defined as "any paper containing public news intelligence or occurrences or any remarks or observation thereon printed for sale or published . . . periodically or in parts or number of intervals not exceeding twenty-six days."

Advertising and Other Restrictions.

The lecturer dealt next with some of the other risks chiefly affecting printers of newspapers.

(*a*) It is an offence under the Larceny Act of 1861 to advertise publicly a reward for the return of any stolen or lost property using words 'purporting that no questions will be asked' or that the reward will be given 'without seizing or making any inquiry after the person producing such property' or offering to return to any pawnbroker the money paid or advanced by him thereon. The printer is liable, as well as the employer and publisher, for the penalty of £50.

(*b*) Under an Act of 1836 it is an offence to print or publish any foreign lottery or any lottery not authorised by Act of Parliament or the sale of any ticket, chance or share therein. The penalty is £50 for each offence, recoverable in the case of newspapers by the Law

Officers of the Crown, but otherwise upon the suit of a common informer.

(*c*) Among the weapons of the law which are out of use, although still extant, is one making it a misdemeanour to spread any false rumour with intent to decry or to enhance the price of any goods or merchandise or the price of stocks.

(*d*) The newspaper printer is also liable to proceedings for Contempt of Court. The proceedings are usually taken in respect of improper comments upon a case which is before the Courts and not decided, but the principle is wider than this. The criterion of the offence is that it must be such that "any ordinary person must have known it to be an interference with justice."

Libel.

"Of all branches of the general law," said Mr. Conolly, "that which, as it seems to me, is of most importance to printers is the law of Libel. It is that alone which would make me lie awake o' nights." He remarked that it was not possible to enter upon this subject in any detail, for its complexity and technicality would require more than one paper. It is commonly known that a libel may be the subject of criminal proceedings or of a civil action; but, as criminal prosecutions for libel are comparatively rare and are not likely to be instituted against a printer except for somewhat gross and obvious transgressions; and as in respect of newspaper libels, the prosecution can only be instituted by the Law Officers of the Crown, he said he would deal only with civil actions for libel. A definition was desirable:—"A libel is a written statement, published without lawful justification or excuse, calculated to convey to those to whom it is published an imputation on the plaintiff, injurious to him in his trade or holding him up to hatred, contempt or ridicule." Scores of cases might be cited in respect of each of these phrases establishing principles and drawing distinctions.

The essential feature of a libel is the *publication—i.e.*, "the exhibiting it in public or causing it to be read or seen; or showing or delivering it or causing it to be shown or delivered with a view to its being seen by some person other than the person defamed."

The printer of a libel is therefore liable to an action for libel (indeed, to a prosecution also) just as much as the man who is the technical "publisher"; and not the master printer alone, but his workmen, who actually do the work, equally with him also, provided they knew the nature of the matter complained of, or but for their negligence, might have known. That is to say, the compositor and the proof-reader, the pressman and the overseer are all liable as well as the master printer, because, of course, no orders of a master can justify the commission of a wrong to a third person; but the compositor and the pressman would probably plead, with success, that their duties being merely mechanical, they had no knowledge, nor duty to have knowledge, of the nature of what they were publishing; and, in fact, actions against printers other than the master printer are exceedingly rare, for the sufficient reason that the recovery of damages and costs would, in most cases, be uncertain.

It is worth pointing out that the master printer cannot avail himself of the fact that he acted under the instructions of the publisher according to his contract with him, because these instructions cannot justify him to the injured party. Further, he cannot claim any reimbursement from the publisher of the damages which he may be made to pay, *if the nature of the case is such that he must be presumed to have known that he was doing an unlawful act.* On the other hand, there is no reason why a properly drawn undertaking by the publisher to indemnify the printer against any damages and costs which he may incur, should not be enforced *unless the act to be done is manifestly illegal or wrongful*, and the prudent printer will, therefore, insert such a clause in any contract where it is at all likely that the work may lead to trouble. Before passing from the subject of publication, it may be noted that for the purpose of determining whether the matter in question be a libel or not, the *intention* of the publisher is immaterial. A man may libel another quite unwittingly and be held responsible, of which a good illustration is the class of case where in commercial intelligence publications the name of a firm is, by mistake, put under "Bankruptcies" instead of under "Dissolutions of partnership." A strong and somewhat alarming extension of the principle is the decision that you may be held to have libelled a man of whose existence you have never heard—this was in the case where a newspaper referred with some jocularity to the way in which his week-ends were spent by a certain Artemus Jones, a person who, for them, was entirely fictitious, and an action was successfully brought by a very respectable barrister of that name.

(To be concluded.)

House Magazines Advocated.

A contributor to the *Times* (Trade Supplement) devotes a column to recommending the production of house magazines by business firms. The value of this form of publication has been much discussed, he says, yet because of that old friend of the pessimist, "expense," and that bogy of the non-progressive, "innovation," there is still a large majority of commercial houses not yet converted to this modern idea. For the benefit of those who have an open mind on the subject the following thoughts are submitted: The house magazine, if carefully prepared, wisely edited, and intelligently distributed, can and should be—(*a*) A powerful, though silent, salesman of goods; (*b*) A mouthpiece for the management, more effective than any kind of correspondence; (*c*) A safety valve for discontent on the part of employees; (*d*) A clearing-house of bright, new ideas; (*e*) A mentor of staff and clients as well; (*f*) A kindly critic or a complimentary friend.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Meeting and Concert.

The Question of Managers' Wages.

Consideration was given to several matters of business, also to an important suggestion regarding the standardising of wages, at the March meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (the Parent) Association, held at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on the 2nd inst. The meeting later resolved itself into an enjoyable smoking concert, arranged by the Lecture and Entertainment Committee. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. A. E. Jarvis.

After the customary reading and confirmation of the minutes, the election of new members was proceeded with, the following gentlemen being welcomed into the Association:—Mr. R. O. Cook (Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable. Overseer—Composing); Mr. D. W. Crighton (Goverment Press, United Provinces, Allahabad, India. Deputy Superintendent): Mr. Alfred Peacock (Messrs. Wilkinson, Haywood Clark, Ltd., Caledonian Works, Poplar, E.14. Works Manager); Mr. E. Saunders (Messrs. Geo. Pulman and Sons, Wealdstone. Overseer—Letterpress Machine-Room); Mr. W. J. Todd (Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable. Assistant Works Manager); Mr. T. Washington (Messrs. Howard and Jones, Ltd. Overseer—Letterpress Machine-Room).

The next business was the election of an auditor to take the place of Mr. G. H. T. Freeman. who is now in the council. There were only two nominations for the office, Mr. J. French and Mr. J. Stevenson. On a show of hands being taken, Mr. French was declared elected.

On a suggestion being made that the auditor's fee should be increased, the President requested that the proposal be brought up again in proper order.

Consideration was next given to the council's recommendation "To co-opt Mr. E. H. Berryman on the council to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. W. H. Gill as Financial Secretary." It was pointed out that Mr. Berryman, as editor of the Association's magazine, is present at council meetings, and it was thought only right and proper that so capable a man as he should be given a voice on the council. The adoption of the recommendation having been proposed and seconded, the motion was carried without discussion.

Managers' and Overseers' Wages.

The meeting being thrown open for general business,

Mr. H. Blackwell raised the question of wages. He said members had probably all heard with gratification of the success of their Scottish centres in securing a 60 per cent. minimum increase on the pre-war wages of overseers. He hoped that what their Scottish friends had done they would be able to do for London members. He spoke of the substantial increases granted to piece workers, 'stab hands and lino operators, and cited cases of machine operators receiving between £12 and £18 a week. Contrasting these conditions with those in which managers and overseers find themselves, he referred to two cases known to himself where men holding responsible positions had been flatly refused a proportionate increase in wages.

Mr. Blackwell asked leave to move the following resolution: "That the council be instructed to elect a special committee of six of their number, three to visit the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and three the London Master Printers' Association, to place our case before these two bodies, and endeavour to obtain a standard rate above the journeymen's wages for all overseers and managers." The object of the committee would be to obtain from the two associations a recommendation on the lines of that secured at Edinburgh. He concluded by reading a letter written to the *Newspaper World*, indicating the existing need that some action be taken.

The President said that although he was pleased to have the matter raised he could not accept such a resolution that evening. It concerned every member of the London branch, and he thought that to be in order Mr. Blackwell would have to give notice of the motion.

The General Secretary and several other gentlemen spoke on the subject, universal agreement being expressed with the purport of Mr. Blackwell's remarks. It was pointed out that a standard increase above pre-war wages would not meet the case, as there were members whose pre-war remuneration was quite inadequate. On the other hand, emphasis was laid on the fact that owing to the wide differences between the work and the working conditions of overseers, it would be impracticable to fix a uniform standard rate.

It was eventually decided that a special general meeting be called to consider the matter.

Annual Dinner.

Referring to arrangements for the annual dinner of the association and the Bohemian concert, the Secretary mentioned that great difficulty had been experienced in regard to obtaining suitable accommodation. In the circumstances the council thought best to book a hall for a date in the autumn for both events.

The President announced that Mr. E. H. Berryman was reported to be "going on very nicely indeed." (Applause.)

Announcement was also made that in the pension election of March 13th the association's candidate was Mr. J. J. Jacobs, for whom votes were asked.

Members were reminded of a concert to be held on March 26th at the Bishopsgate Institute for the Lowndes Pension Fund.

At this point the meeting was declared special, for the purpose of considering the following proposed amendment to Rule 9,

Clause (IV): "Any member of the council being absent for three consecutive meetings without satisfactory explanation shall be deemed to have resigned his seat."

After a short discussion this amendment was agreed to *nem con.*

Smoking Concert.

The meeting then resolved into an ordinary general meeting, taking the form of a members' smoking concert. Many acceptable items were contributed to the concert programme, all the contributors being heartily applauded, and being accorded a cordial vote of thanks at the close. Mr. W. H. Gill (son of the association's financial secretary), opened with a pianoforte selection; he also acted as accompanist to the singers. Songs were rendered by Miss Curtis (who also contributed an effective monologue), by Mr. A. T. Condliff, Mr. C. R. Earl, Mr. G. F. Roos, and Mr. Ralph Pugh (son of the senior trustee). Mr. J. J. Smith convulsed the company by a series of short stories. Mr. A. H. De la Rue, also made a successful appearance as raconteur. The entertainment committee was warmly thanked by the Secretary and Mr. Bateman for the success of their efforts in arranging the concert.

In the course of the evening it was announced that, after consideration of forthcoming engagements, it had been agreed that March 23rd was the most suitable date for the proposed special general meeting on the subject of salaries. Request was made that members who had any suggestions to offer in the matter should communicate them to the General Secretary before the 16th instant, in order that the council might fully consider them.

Printing Crafts Guild.

Printing Machinery from the Engineer's Standpoint.

Mr. H. Lee, chief draughtsman, Messrs. Furnival and Co., lectured in the Municipal College of Technology on Saturday, the title being "Printing Machinery from the Engineer's Standpoint."

During the course of his remarks he stated that printers were so exacting as to register that they demanded machinery that would produce work that would pass a magnifying glass test. Briefly, some of the qualifications are: Solid impression for every size of form; not faulty impression across the middle of the form; perfect register everywhere, as some machines might register at the grip edge and not at the tail edge, or *vice-versa*, and some registered in the centre, but not at the gripper and tail edges; good inking power; sensitive damping arrangement on the lithographic machine; perfect delivery arrangement so that the sheet when printed would not become smeared during delivery; machine should be built for the convenience of the machine minder, as some machines on the market occupied so much of the minder's time that he was unable to pay proper attention to the work being produced; in fact, as one employer once stated, the accurate machine must be fool-proof. In past years American engineers had based the life of a machine at ten years, and it should then be scrapped. The average British printer expected good work off a machine at the end of twenty years, and British engineers endeavoured to attain that standard. Of course a great deal depended on the various machine minders who handled the machine. Litho flat-bed machines, owing to the weight of the stones, had to sacrifice speed because of the strain in the backward and forward motions of the bed.

By numerous diagrams and lantern illustrations, Mr. Lee explained the mechanism of the ordinary litho flat-bed and letterpress Wharfedale machines and the more modern offset and two-colour rotary machines.

In the discussion which followed, the lecturer stated that the remedy when a cylinder jumped out of the pitch was to raise it and set it again. The trip on the latest machines did not allow it to take place whilst the cylinders were in contact. On some old machines the trip came into operation at any point, and the minder would find that he had half a print on a sheet, then when he threw the trip out of motion, his next print would have half single print and half the sheet double printed, thereby spoiling two printings. He agreed with one of the members who stated that an offset machine would not stand playing with. Register was one of those trying things in the life of a machine minder, and could only be obtained by experience and education, and the more the young printer knew about the mechanism of the machine under his care the better he would be able to execute his work.

Wee Mac.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 4, Queen Anne's Gate-buildings, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

Poland.

A Polish business man residing in Warsaw desires to act as agent for the sale of bookbinders' cloths, stationery, fancy goods, and photographic materials. The applicant is also in business on his own account as merchant. (Reference No. 302).

South Africa.

A business man in Durban, commencing as an agent, desires to represent United Kingdom firms for the sale of stationery, etc. (Reference No. 269).

Forty Years. The Making of a Valuer.

Four incidents of the week ending Mar. 6th, 1920.

A Scots printer: "Your valuation was very helpful. We lately divided our business on its basis." A representative of a large printing works: "Messrs. ——— have lately offered ——— (a very substantial sum) for our plant; what you last valued it at." A provincial ink factory: "Our Board is very pleased with the rapidity and thoroughness of your valuation." A Dublin firm: "Many thanks for the thoroughness and the care taken with my small job."

And now a BRIEF OUTLINE of the Making of a Valuer through 40 Years.

1880 Recently from Mill Hill School, I comped my first stick in a country newspaper and printing office.

1885 At 23 controlled two small London weeklies; advertisement canvasser—manager—publisher—and humble necessary editor-reporter—all four under one hat!

1886 More important part-management in provincial newspaper (Marinoni rotary plant). Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone a small shareholder. I began buying printing machinery.

1889-96 Equipped and controlled country newspaper and jobbing office. Installed perfector. At times gave practical help in running the plant so as to relieve others, or helped at case a little—for a rest cure!

1894 Installed fair-sized Harrild foundry at these works. Put lines of stereo'd borders, etc., on market.
Took lessons in litho. from Herbert Beecroft (Beecroft and Son, lithographers, etc.), Reading.

1896-97 Edited an old-established trade journal. Wrote for it the serial, "Senefelder, the Father of Lithography," detailing his experiments and progression.
Visited Kelmscott Press. Wrote and published booklet, "William Morris, Master Printer." Manchester Technical School ordered a gross of copies.
Visited leading printers' engineers and suppliers all over the kingdom, and thoroughly inspected their works. Began detailed descriptions of new machines or processes, which descriptions by now must total many scores.

1898-1902 Associated through these years with the oldest London printing trade foundry (with also original photo-engraving connection). Manager (1901) of its largest house.
Lectured on "The Union of Litho and Process," Mr. Cromack (Blades, East and Blades) presiding. Gave various other trade lectures; series of eight at St. Bride Institute.

1899 Pioneered in promoting agreement with wage workers for joint betterment policy. Attended officially meeting at Clifford's Inn, at which the trade union secretary (for printing foundries) met the employers simply to consider proposals for mutual trade betterment. Much other trade organisation work about this time.

Began my twenty odd years' contributions to and study of American printing trade journals—particularly of points of American machines, or labour-saving processes. Began nearly twenty years' supply of the whole of the technical articles circulated by Spicer Bros. in their house journal.

Regarding one of these, on "How to keep rollers in good condition," I was naturally pleased to hear it affirmed by a roller manufacturer that another roller manufacturer had written it!

Wrote "How to Make the Most of Your Linotype."

About now wrote monograph detailing whole story of the invention of mechanical composition through generations up to the watchmaker Mergenthaler's justifying-space-band achievement, and the civil servant (Tolbert Lanston's) invention of the Lanston monotype.

[See next page.

Forty Years. The Making of a Valuer.—*Continued.*

1902 Being asked to find a sound printing partnership for an acquaintance, I found one, which is doing well to-day (1920). Took out a valuer's licence.
Fairly continuous contributor to BRITISH PRINTER, CAXTON MAGAZINE, and about a dozen other technical journals. Wrote "Practical Hints for Printers" month after month for one of these, specially dealing with inks.
Dealt with many printing notions in "Quads," continued weekly through about 14 years in the "British and Colonial Printer." Wrote "Lithographic Causeries." Edited "Process Engravers' Monthly" for a year.

1903 Considerable valuation progress. Also about now assisted Mr. Bridges as his "space agent" to make the first International Printing Exhibition of the new series a success.
Attended that 1903 Stationers' Hall Conference which ushered in Costing Reform.

1906 Neck and neck with my good old friend, the late W. W. Fox (Waterlow's) as to who oftenest gave lectures to the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association. Later, he beat me. I ran out of words.

1907 Joint organiser of British Section of a Printing Exhibition in Paris (Grand Palais, Champs Elysées). Later assisted Printing Section of Franco-British Exhibition at White City.

1909 An irrelevant physical vanity. Won by 3/5ths sec. the Osborne Trophy in a London swimming club's race in the open on Christmas morning. Aet. 47.

1913-14 Attended about a dozen costing conferences; heard Mr. Howard Hazell's inaugural in London The other conferences were in Edinburgh, Newcastle, Swansea, Dublin, etc. Went all out in support of the Federation Costing System in writings, speech, talk.

1914 Urged appointment of a Federation War Emergency Committee for help of any printers embarrassed because of the war. Such a committee was thereupon set up by the Federation, but happily the craft's first shocks largely passed off.

1914-20 Volunteered and swore allegiance, so was a temporary Tommy Atkins.

1918 **Appointed Official Valuer to that important Organisation The Leeds and District Master Printers' Association.**

1914-18 In war-time acted as Secretary to the Electrotyping and Stereotying Employers' Federation. Monthly joint meetings with the employees. In concert with the men's secretary turned Government "No's" into "Yes's" time and again on matters of labour or material. Was personally appointed Rationing Authority under Munitions Ministry for the whole kingdom for certain metals.

1918 Was appointed to follow "Q." (Mr. McQuitty), the opener at The CAXTON'S Stationers' Hall Conference of the whole craft, and gave account of out-working of the Foundry Betterment Plan, which I hope contributed something to the establishment since witnessed of the Printing Trade Joint Council.

1918-20 After war's first hindrance to my valuing (orders were cancelled on August 1st, 1914), am doing much more than ever; have had able men associated with me in this work, and my staff as now composed is technically well representative, and is wholeheartedly at your service. Three hundred or so valuations completed; one of over £400,000; others large (great dailies; plants of Federation ex-presidents, etc.).

One of my assistant valuers was long time prominently connected with one of the largest type foundries, and is probably the best informed as regards composing-department equipment, and the best judge of economical effective case-room lay-out, who has ever worked in printing valuation.

I have consultative helpers also in my sons, Morley Colebrook, B.Sc., late Royal Engineers, specialising in electrical engineering; Christopher Colebrook, Inter. B.Sc. (Engineering), specialising on the mechanical side; and (as concerns lenses, etc., in photo-engraving inventories) George W. Colebrook, Fellow of the British Optical Association.

And now, Gentlemen, after forty years, let me thank you for your confidence—extended to a degree that almost startles me at times, for I ask myself, "Do I deserve it?" Yet I feel I have tried to deserve it. And I shall try. For, whatever my encouragement, I yet shall die in harness and give to the community to the last moment the best and uttermost I can of judgment and of service; in business and out of business; in gratitude and in justice to the young men who have suffered so much. So, I feel sure, will you also. I think we understand each other. Gentlemen, your servant,

FRANK COLEBROOK, Printers' and Newspaper Valuer, 146, Fleet Street,
'Phone—HOLBORN **2288.** **LONDON, E.C. 4.**

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
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FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920.

Current Topics.

One Big Printing Union?

IN the matter of negotiations between masters and men in the printing industry, a feature of the case felt by both sides to be very unfortunate has been the multiplicity of unions comprised in the industry. Though attempts have been made at amalgamation among the twenty-three or so different unions in which the workers are organised, one difficulty has hitherto proved insuperable, namely the difficulty of agreeing the terms upon which London, with its unique conditions, should become a branch of a national union. We understand, however, that conferences are at the present time attacking this problem once more, and those taking part in the negotiations express themselves optimistically as to the possibility of a satisfactory agreement being reached.

* * *

The Central School of Printing.

WE understand the question of a site for a Central Printing School on the south side of the river is still under consideration by the Education Committee of the London County Council. It was at one time hoped that a start could have been made in the new building during the present year, but this is now thought to be out of the question. Would it not be well if every opportunity were taken by the Printing Trades Technical Council and others interested to push the matter forward so that something may be done to meet the pressing need of improved technical facilities for those engaged in the printing industry? It is rumoured that a small section of the industry does not wish to co-operate in the scheme for centralisation. Difference of opinion in the printers' ranks would of course make it impossible for the industry to put forth its full strength to grasp the opportunity which is offered to the craft. The importance of this opportunity, as well as the high esteem in which the craft is held, is indicated in the following comments which appeared recently in the *Architect's Journal*: "Redemption of the southern bank (of the Thames), begun in real earnest when St. Thomas's Hospital was erected there, and advanced mightily when the site of the County Hall was chosen, will be brought appreciably near fruition if a fine new central school of printing—London's chief industry—is erected on the south side; and the town-planning improvement implied must be backed up by a building that should be as noble in its dimensions as in its design. For it will house a noble craft—which indeed the disciples of old Caxton delight to dignify as the 'art preservative of arts.'"

* * *

Hope for the Printer.

BELGIAN papers are coming to hand freely, and flints in particular are fairly plentiful. Big quantities of marble paper are on order, but deliveries are delayed considerably through congested shipping. It is said that printings and writings are coming through; but if so they are not much in evidence. There could be nothing better for the English paper trade than a good volume of imported paper in view of the inability of our own mills to cope with the demand. If there were good prospects of getting supplies from either Germany or Belgium—though Belgium can surely have no writing or printing papers to spare—it is quite on the cards that some of the paper now being held back in this country would emerge for sale, and, generally speaking, prices would fall a bit.

MESSRS. BIBBY AND BARON, LTD., paper and paper bag makers, printers and paper bag machine makers, New Bridge Mills, Bury, have been elected members of the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris.

Personal.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., was the chief speaker for a deputation from the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation received last Thursday by the Merchandise Marks Committee.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, visited Cambridge on Monday, when there was an excellent muster of local master printers. The meeting was addressed both by Mr. Goodwin and by Mr. G. H. Yelf, Secretary of the East Anglian Alliance.

Mr. J. B. Peace, M.A., Controller of the Cambridge University Press, was elected President of the Cambridge M.P.A. for the forthcoming year, and Mr. A. P. Dixon (who relinquishes the post of Hon. Sec.) Vice-president.

Mr. Spalding was in the chair at the luncheon; the toast of "The Federation" was proposed by Mr. Ernest Mancell.

Mr. Edward Parry, J.P., has been presented with a silver salver by the employees of the *Kidderminster Shuttle* newspaper to mark the occasion of the jubilee of that journal, of which he is the publisher.

Mr. Laurence Lyon, Coalition Unionist member of Parliament for Hastings, is said to be negotiating for the purchase of Mr. Robert Donald's interest in the *Globe*.

Mr. James Douglas has resigned the editorship of the *Star* (London), after having been connected with that journal for over twenty-five years. Mr. Douglas has been appointed editor of the *Sunday Express*.

Mr. Wm. Dyson has, we understand, been appointed Labour Organiser to the Employers' Federation of Papermakers, and has tendered his resignation as General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers, a position he has held for the last 22 years.

Mr. A. Strachan, who for nearly 20 years represented Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, has started business as a papermakers' agent at 16, West Meade, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester. He is the agent for Messrs. J. A. Weir, Ltd., Forth and Strathendry Mills, Scotland. Mr. Strachan is well known among paper consumers, particularly in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and a host of friends wish him every success.

If you are in the trade, why not trade with a "real trade newspaper"? That's the sort of reciprocity that pays all concerned.

A State Printing Works.

A scheme for the establishment of a State Printing Works in this country is at present under consideration, and although it has not been worked out in all the detail, a decision has already been arrived at that a London and Country works will be established, says a writer in the *Civil Service Gazette*. During the war the Stationery Office took over the following large printing works, and ran them as Government concerns: Oldfield Works, Camberwell, used for printing confidential Admiralty papers; Messrs. Darlings, New Broad-street, E.C., used for book work; Messrs. David Allen and Sons, Harrow, bought by the Government, and equipped with special machinery for printing ration books.

The point at present under discussion, the writer continues, is whether one of these firms, probably the Oldfield Works, Camberwell, should be converted into the London State Printing Office, or whether an entirely new place should be built. The aim of the officials concerned is to make our new State Printing House a model factory, with ideal conditions, such as canteens, rest rooms, and every comfort for the men and women workers. This does not mean that the new factory is to be an additional burden to the taxpayer, because according to the balance-sheets of the last two or three years this can be done without any increased cost to the Treasury at all.

A decision has already been arrived at as regards the country works, which will be that bought by the Government during the war, at Harrow. At the present moment H.M. Stationery Office is employing a printing staff of 1,200, both men and women, and they pay about £250,000 a year in wages. The printing bills of this Department before the war amounted to £500,000 a year, but now, owing to 120 per cent. increase on wages, and owing to the enormous increase in the volume of the work they average two millions a year.

The printing done for the Foreign Office and the India Office will also come under this scheme. The press in connection with these Departments used to be under the control of private contractors, but now forms part of the printing plant belonging to H.M. Stationery Office.

The establishment of the printing works and the reorganisation of the Stationery Office is being carried out under the guidance of a committee of five, consisting of two Departmental men, one technical and the other administrative, two outside men expert in the management of printing works, and the Deputy Controller of the Stationery Office. Its decisions are subject to Treasury control, and may be altered at will by the new Controller, Sir R. W. Codling.

The writer concludes by expressing the opinion that such an establishment will be an asset to the State, and is long overdue. America, he says, has far outstripped us in this matter, for she has a magnificent State Printing Office, and employs from 4,000 to 5,000 men and women.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, £6 14s. 6d., Pref., 13s. 9d., 14s 3d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 18s. 10½d., 19s., Pref., 14s. 3d.; *Country Life*, Pref., 13s; *Financial News*, Pref., 15s. 4½d.; Ilford, 25s. 1½d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 13s. 3d.; International Linotype, 58; Lamson Paragon, 20s. 7½d., 21s. 10½d.; Lanston Monotype, 16s. 6d., 16s. 3d.; Linotype, A Deb., 61½, B Deb., 56½; Edward Lloyd, 15s. 3d., 15s. 7½d.; Charles Marsden, 33s. 3⅜d., 33s. 9d., Pref., 21s. 6d., 21s. 7½d.; New Pegamoid, 31s. 3d.; George Newnes, 15s. 4½d. Pref., 12s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 65s., 3d.; Pictorial Newspaper, 18s. 1½d., 18s. 7½d., Pref., 13s. 3d., 13s. 4½d.; Roneo, 45s. 6d., 46s. 3d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 22s. 6d., Def., 20s., 20s. 9d., Pref., 14s., 14s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 19¼, 19⅝; Waterlow Bros. and Layton, 31, 31½; Weldon's, 34s. 9¾d., Pref., 14s. 4½d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co., 1919, f.p., 28s. 6d., 29s. 9d., 30s. 7½d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 19s. 6d., 20s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref, 12s., 12s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" AND "SKETCH."—A dividend of 6 per cent. on the ordinary shares, the same as for the previous year; £9,781 forward.

EDWARD LLOYD, LTD.—Dividend in respect of the half-year, ended December 31st last on the five-and-a-half per cent. Preference shares, payable on April 1st, less tax.

CUTLER MILLS PAPER CO., LTD.—The report for 1919 states that the profit, after making sufficient allowance for depreciation of works and property and provision for tax on excess profits, is £31,213. This added to £8,593 brought forward makes £39,806. The directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent., or 2s. per share, and a bonus of 1s. per share, both less tax at 6s. per £, carrying to reserve fund £15,000, leaving to be carried forward £9,059.

ANNANDALE AND SON, LTD., POLTON.—The 20th annual report, for the year ending December 27th, 1919, shows that after providing for mill and machinery maintenance and Excess Profits Duty, there is a balance at the credit of profit and loss account of £20,510. This is dealt with as follows: depreciation and reserve, £5,000; preference dividend, £1,750; dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent., free of income tax, £6,000; carry forward, £7,760.

NEW COMPANIES.

GOODWIN AND LANE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of stationers, printers, etc. The first directors are W. W. Goodwin and F. E. Lane. Private company. Registered office, 18, Sun-street, E.C.2.

WHITEHEAD AND MILLER, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £18,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 15, Elmwood-lane, Claypit-lane, Leeds, as "Whitehead and Miller," to carry on the business of printers, stationers, etc., and to enter into an agreement with Ann E. Whitehead, L. Schofield, J. E. Kitchen and I. M. Brown. The first directors are I. M. Brown, J. Adamson and W. H. Crowther. Private company. Registered office, 15, Elmwood-lane, Leeds.

DAVENPORT AND KING, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer, bookbinder and stationer, carried on by E. J. Davenport at St. Peter-street, Blackburn, and (2) the business of a wholesale stationer carried on by E. King at Blackburn. The first directors are E. J. Davenport and E. King. Private company. Registered office, St. Peter-street, Blackburn.

PRINTERS' EXCHANGE, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of newspaper owners, printers, publishers, manufacturers of and dealers in plant, paper and materials, etc., and to enter into an agreement with F. P. Reavey, G. W. Macey and D. MacKenzie. The first directors are F. P. Reavey, G. W. Macey and D. MacKenzie. Private company. Registered office, 40, Fleet-street, E.C.

SIMPLEX SAMPLING ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of stationers, printers, envelope manufacturers, bookbinders, etc. The subscribers are S. A. Thompson, W. P. Bedington, W. W. Henman and T. H. Cooper. Private company. The first directors are S. A. Thompson, W. P. Bedington, P. Becker, W. J. Thompson, B. F. Stenz and W. Shreck. Registered office, 1, Newman-street, W.1.

BIGSBYS (MITCHAM), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares, to carry on

the business of printing ink and varnish manufacturers, oil boilers and refiners, japan, enamel, paint, lacquer and colour manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are W. J. Bigsby and E. V. Bigsby. Private company. Registered office, Hawthorn Works, Church-road, Mitcham.

Portals, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £500,000, in £10 shares, to take over the businesses of the partnership firm of Messrs. Portal of Laverstoke, Overton and Bramshott, Southampton, Keighley, Yorks, or e sewhere, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper, including pasteboard, millboard and cardboard, stationers, printers, publishers, etc., and to enter into an agreement with Sir William W. Portal, Bart.; S. J. Portal, and W. R. Portal. The subscribers are Sir William W. Portal, Bart.; S. J. Portal, and W. R. Portal. Private company. The first directors are Sir William W. Portal, Bart.; S. J. Portal, and W. R. Portal (all permanent). Registered office, Laverstoke Mills, Whitchurch, Hants.

W. J. Turner, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in wool, rags, waste, paper, canvas, packing materials, cardboard, stores, etc. Private company. The first directors are W. J. Turner, B. Turner, and T. Rodley. Registered office, Bar-street, Batley.

George Slater and Son (Printers), Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares (4,500 cum. pref.), to carry on the business of printers, stationers, etc. The subscribers are F. H. Slater, and H. H. Dunmore. Private company. Permanent managing director, F. H. Slater.

Fred. E. Hobbs, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of diesinkers, pressmakers, printers, etc. Private company. The first directors are F. E. Hobbs, Amy M. Hobbs, A. M. Rowe, and R. Rix. Registered office, 98, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

F. G. Metal Cap and Box Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of tinplate decorators, crystallisers, printers, japanners, etc., and to adopt an agreement with F. G. Ginzler. The subscribers are F. G. Ginzler, and G. E. Ginzler. Private company. Registered office, 33a, High-street, Stratford, E.

Robert McAllister Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares (500 10 per cent. cum. pref.) to carry on the business of printers and publishers, printers of post cards, views, etc. The first directors are R. McAllister and A. Aisbitt-Gibson. Private company. Registered office, 24, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

Edgar Price and Co., Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of lithographers and process engravers carried on by E. Price and Co., at 36, Frith-street, Soho, W. The subscribers are E. Price and E. T. McMillan. Private company. The first directors are F. J. Elliff and A. Melzer.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

A. H. Clarkson, Ltd.—Mortgage on White Hart Works, White Hart-lane, Wood Green, registered February 10th, 1920, to secure not more than £2,000. Holders—Lloyd's Bank.

Hudson and Kearns, Ltd.—Satisfactions registered February 10th, 1920, (a) of charge for £15,000, and all moneys due under charge registered July 31st, 1918, and (b) of charge for £38,550, and all moneys due under charge registered December 3rd, 1919.

Philip and Tacey, Ltd.—Satisfaction in full on December 31st, 1919, of debentures dated from January 1st, 1903, to January 22nd, 1913, securing £7,500. (£500 renewals).

Irish Paper Mills Co., Ltd.—Satisfaction registered February 13th, 1920, to the extent £650 of charge for £30,000, registered April 12th, 1915.

Premier Press, Ltd.—Charge on certain freehold and leasehold properties in Little Surrey-street and Lancaster-street, Southwark, dated February 7th, 1920, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd., 32-4, Borough High-street, S.E.1.

Dalziel Foundry, Ltd.—Debenture dated February 24th, 1920, to secure £5,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder, B. Barton, J.P., Welton Lodge, Brough, E. Yorks.

Standard Catalogue Co., Ltd.—Particulars of two series of debentures for £50,000 and £60,000., authorised February 16th, 1920, amount of present issue, £250 and £250 respectively. Property charged—company's undertaking and property, present and future. No trustees.

Stoer Brothers and Coles, Ltd.—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on January 15th, 1920, of debentures dated January 19th, 1894, securing £8,000.

County Herald, Ltd.—Satisfaction to the extent of £250 on June 30th, 1911, of debentures dated January 9th, 1902, securing £2,000. (Notified February 23rd, 1920.)

Ison Brothers, Ltd.—Two mortgages on 64 and 66, York-road, Bedminster, registered February 12th, 1920, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to N.P. and Union Bank of England. Also registered February 13th, 1920, debenture for £2,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder—J. Corrigan, Lewin's Mead, Bristol.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

PEARLITE BOX AND WAXING MACHINE CO. (FOREIGN), LTD. (in Voluntary Liquidation).—General meeting at 2, Moorgate-street-buildings, London, April 7th, at 12 noon, to to receive liquidator's report.

PEARLITE BOX CO., LTD. (in Voluntary Liquidation).—General meeting at 2, Moorgate-street-buildings, April 7th, at 1 o'clock, to receive liquidator's report.

THE ENGRAVING CO., LTD.—General meeting at 20, Queen-street, Wolverhampton, April 10th, at 12 noon, to receive the liquidator's report.

METHUEN AND CO. (Limited and Reduced). A petition has been presented to the High Court to confirm a reduction of capital from £100,000 to £75,000 (by returning capital which is in excess of the company's wants), and a list has been prepared containing the names and addresses of all persons admitted to have been creditors of the company on December 29th, 1919, in respect of such royalties. Claims by March 17th to Knapp-Fisher and Wartnaby, Chapter Clerk's office, The Sanctuary, Westminster Abbey, S.W.1.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re MACDONALD, REYNOLDS AND MALCOLM, LTD.—The statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders of this concern were held last week at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C., Mr. W. J. Warley, official receiver, presiding. Particulars of the failure appeared in our last issue. In the absence of any resolution, the case was left in the hands of the official receiver. The following are among the creditors:—

Caslon and Co., Ltd., London	£41
Dalziel Foundry, London	10
Dickinson and Co., Ltd, London	15
French Paper Stock Co., London	31
Grosvenor, Chater and Co., London	80
Lepard Smith, London	7
Page and Pratt, London	92
Payne and Son, London	5
Parsons, Fletcher and Co., London	22
Record Composition Co., London	33
Stevenson and Sons, London	267
Saunders, E., and Son, London	179
Wiggins, Teape and Co., London	8

Insurance Hint to Printers.

Every printer should insure his plant for at least double the amount it stands at in his books, unless he has, since the outbreak of war, increased his insurance to cover the appreciation of plant due to the war. Cases have actually occurred where, owing to a fire, new plant was required, and the receipts from the Insurance Company were quite inadequate to meet the capital expenditure the printer had to make to renew the plant and machinery.—*M.P. Federation Circular.*

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

Griffiths, W. N., 5, Stockwell-terrace, London, newspaper proprietor. Trustee, W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C. Released, February 26th, 1920.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

Rosoff Barnett, lately trading as The Process Art and Commercial Printing Co., at 13, Hague-street, Bethnal-green, printer and stationer. Claims by March 19th, 1920, to W. Boyle, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.2.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 and 1908.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF LIQUIDATOR.

The "Daily Express," Ltd., 23, St. Bride-street, London. Liquidator, H. de V. Brougham, official receiver, 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, London, W.C.2. Released, February 20th.

Printing Film Titles.

An invention by Mr. G. Lane comprises a system in which a kinematograph film bearing titles, inscriptions, or the like is produced by first printing or otherwise forming the title, etc. in black on a thin white or diaphanous paper, making a contact print therefrom on sensitive paper, and photographing the print on to a kinematograph film. The original may be produced by printing the title on card, placing the thin sheet on the ink while it is wet, and printing on the front of the sheet, an offset and a direct impression on opposite sides of the sheet being thus obtained. The ink may have added to it a small quantity of a mixture of cotton-seed oil, five parts, and oil of citronella, one part, so as to secure an even distribution of the ink on the paper. Either side of the original may be placed in contact with the sensitive paper when the photographic print is being made, the resultant print being correctly arranged or laterally reversed accordingly.

AN Advertisement is always working.

Trade Notes.

Printing the Parliamentary Register of the City of London cost £1,250.

Owing to the excessive cost of printing, Fulham Borough Council is typing and duplicating its agenda and reports, instead of having them printed.

One of the best known men in the Midland printing and lithographic trades, Mr. William Allen, head of the firm bearing that name, has died at Nottingham, in his eighty-first year.

The Waterlow Fusion.—At general meetings of the preference and ordinary shareholders of Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., on Thursday, the scheme for the sale of the business to Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., was approved.

The Lord Mayor unveiled a memorial tablet at La Belle Sauvage on Monday to 32 employees of Messrs. Cassell who lost their lives in the war. Sir Arthur Spurgeon said that 389 members of the staff served in the Forces, and many gained distinctions.

The death took place at Ilkley, on Monday, in his 70th year, of Frederick Cobley, founder and for 21 years managing editor of the *Wharfedale and Airedale Observer*, and later managing director of William Walker and Sons, Otley, Ltd., publishers and printers.

At the Middlesex Sessions last week Robert Albert Ernest Wiggins, twenty-two, a printer, pleaded guilty to setting fire to a compositor's desk in the printing works of Messrs. Key and Hutchings, Ltd., Uxbridge. It was said that service in the Army had unbalanced prisoner's mind.

Stated to have installed a small press at his home for printing football coupons, Abel William Davies, foreman printer, 45, of Bury Old-road, Whitefield, was sentenced at Manchester to two months' imprisonment for stealing paper, printers' ink, and stereo plates from his employers, Messrs. Abel Heywood and Sons, Ltd., publishers and printers.

At the meeting of the Merchandise Marks Committee at the Board of Trade, on Thursday, proposals relative to the marking of foreign printed matter in general, and Christmas cards in particular, were put forward on behalf of the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee and the Association of Christmas Card Publishers respectively.

Rotary Photogravure.—Commenting on some excellent illustration work in *The Times Weekly Edition* and, more recently, in the *Trade Supplement*, an editorial note remarks that rotary photogravure is still in its early days, but it is destined to play an important part in modern printing, and is one of the most interesting developments of recent years.

In the Southwark County Court the judge awarded Messrs. Johnson, Riddle and Co. Ltd., one week's wages and costs in respect of a lithographic machine-minder, for breach of engagement, and consequent loss sustained by standing machinery. The defendant had engaged himself to the plaintiffs, but had refused to commence work on the date appointed, he having in the meantime, obtained a more lucrative position elsewhere.

A movement is on foot in opposition to all night-work among Swiss journals.

The late Alderman John Brown, at Hull, bookseller and publisher, left £29,162.

A copy of the "Mirror of the World," printed by Caxton, 1481, was sold for £890 at Sotheby's

Mr. R. G. Fobister, over 40 years on the staff of the *Liverpool Mercury*, has died at the age of 78 years.

The printing works of Mr. D. W. Jones in Talbot-square, Aberavon, have been completely destroyed by fire.

The South London Auxiliary of the Printers' Pension Corporation at Kennington on Saturday night, raised £83 10s.

Mr. Samuel Peck, of the *Goole Times*, over forty-six years in the composing department, has died within a few days of completing his 67th year.

The *Island Star*, an Isle of Wight newspaper, established in 1910, has just ceased publication owing to the cost of production and the scarcity and high price of paper.

The first annual dinner of the Machinemen's Guild of the Swansea Typographical Society was held at the Mackworth Hotel on Saturday week, the event proving a great success.

Try This for Side-Heads.—To get emphasis in side-heads without using bold face, set the heads in italic caps and lower case of such size that the lower case of the head is of the same height as the caps of the text. Lead between paragraphs.

The "unity dinner" arranged by the Croydon Branch of the London Society of Compositors, when masters and men of the best known printing firms in Croydon sat down together and enjoyed each others' society, was a very happy gathering. Mr. T. E. Naylor, secretary of the L.S.C., occupied the chair, and Mr. A. E. Ward, editor and manager of the *Croydon Advertiser*, the vice-chair, the company numbering close upon a hundred and fifty.

In respect of Saturday's election of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation, votes are being solicited for Emma Jane Clues, aged 60, widow of the late Samuel Clues, machine manager. He was apprenticed to the late Mr. J. S. Virtue, for whom he worked 21 years; Messrs. Witherby 12 years; The *Graphic* 11 years; and the Temple Press 3 years. He was a life subscriber to the Pension Fund (1875) annual, 40 years; and life subscriber to the Almshouse Fund (1876 and 1911).

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred

TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Monthly Meeting.

The usual monthly meeting of the above Association was held on the 2nd inst. at the St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, there being present the customary good attendance of members. Mr. A. J. Daines (president) occupied the chair, with Mr. A. W. Hunt (vice) supporting.

The minutes of the general meeting having been read and confirmed, several items of correspondence were dealt with.

The secretary (Mr. Geo. A. Eden) stated that he had endeavoured to get into touch with the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers with a view to securing one of their experts to give them a lecture on costing. He had since received a letter from Mr. A. Williamson promising to deliver such a lecture at the next monthly meeting, April 13th. As an outcome of the correspondence, it was carried by a vote of the meeting that the official text-book on "Costing" should be purchased for the general use of members of the Association.

A new member, Mr. A. Germaney—(binding)—Waterlow and Sons, Dunstable, was unanimously elected to membership.

The next item considered was the annual dinner. The Secretary announced on behalf of his co-stewards that they had great difficulty in procuring a suitable venue for this event. However, they had been successful in securing accommodation at the Connaught Rooms for April 17th, and he hoped, with the presence of the ladies, they would give this function their whole-hearted support, especially as the event is anticipated to excel anything previously attempted by the Association. Amongst others, it was unanimously agreed to send invitations to two representatives of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

The vice-chairman endorsed the secretary's remarks, and said he hoped the members would support the annual dinner, if only for the sake of the prestige of the Association.

The remainder of the evening was spent in a general discussion on trade difficulties and problems, and though conducted in a somewhat desultory manner, proved very profitable. Among the subjects raised was the question of the war bonus *versus* the "all-in" wage which overseers were called upon to deal with in relation to estimating costs in their various departments. Opinions were freely exchanged by different speakers as to the merits and demerits of the war bonus as opposed to the consolidated wage.

The discussion next turned to types of machinery now on the market, and the following, among others, were specially dealt with:—The "Seybold," Smyth No. 4 Sewer, Brehmers, the Boston, the Miller Feeder and the "Cleveland" folding machine. The latter came in for special mention; one speaker remarking that no matter what imposition scheme the compositor used the machine would fold in correct order of pages.

After some further references to various kinds of punching and indexing machines the discussion was brought to a close, those present expressing the view that the evening had been usefully spent.

Friends of Mr. Chris Atkins will be pleased to hear that he is again back at business after a rather prolonged illness.

The Industries Fair.

King and Queen at the Fair.

Their Majesties, the King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary and escorted by Sir Auckland Geddes, Sir Hamar Greenwood, and Sir William Clark, honoured Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons' fine exhibit at the Crystal Palace British Industries Fair with a visit on Tuesday week. Their Majesties, who were conducted round the exhibit by the managing director. Sir Adolph Tuck, were greatly interested in the historic colour facsimile of "The Surrender of the German Navy," after Sir John Lavery, the scene of which is laid in the fore-cabin of H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth" at the moment when Admiral Beatty is reading out the Terms of Surrender.

The delightful hand-printed Jennie Harbour colour facsims came in for Royal Commendation. Their Majesties, on taking their departure, graciously expressed their pleasure with all they had seen, shaking hands with Sir Adolph and Mr. Gustave Tuck, who, with Captain Desmond Tuck, were the three directors in attendance.

Smith, Stone and Knight.

Anything in the way of packing and wrapping papers, strawboards, corrugated papers and boxes and paper bags was to be seen at stand No. K. 62. This firm have something like nine mills and factories of their own to draw upon and their business connection in the paper and paper products in which they deal is very extensive. Ingenuity is also carried to their fruit papers, of which they have a big range, both in character and in colour.

Spalding and Hodge, Ltd,

Stationery and paper products were well displayed at stand No. K 19. The Excelsior series of typewriting papers are claimed to be the most complete series of British make. Note paper, envelopes, post cards, compendiums, blotters, fancy stationery, relief stamping, are among the interesting collection of exhibits.

Spicer Brothers, Ltd.

Sawston and Eynsford Mills contributed their excellent quality to stand No. J. 29. High quality writing and account book

papers were among the contributions of the former, and hand-made and mould-made papers came from Eynsford, one of the recent acquisitions of this firm. There was to be seen a wide range of account books manufactured at the Essbee Factory in the Borough. The famous British bond papers were an attractive feature of the display, while the famous name of Twogood gave the stamp of quality to account book and writing papers. Every phase of stationery is turned out and offered by Spicer Bros., "King" hand-made and "Jones" hand-made papers being specialties.

James Spicer and Sons, Ltd.

This firm had a large assortment of manufactured stationery on view, boxed and otherwise, at stand J. 60. Ivory boards were another feature. Previously made chiefly in Germany and Austria, the trade has been developed in this country, and may be said to have been "captured from the enemy." Plate marked, embossed, dance and scoring cards are found to be good selling lines. It is a pity that lack of raw material prevents still further development of the trade. Messrs. James Spicer and Sons have made a name for the exploitation of containers, and a new factory was recently opened at Brimsdown, Middlesex, for their manufacture. Food containers are an outcome of the war, and the fact that during that period James Spicer and Sons opened six factories and three large warehouses bespeaks the strides which British manufacturers have made in this department of industry. Waxed papers, plain and printed, made in the firm's own works, were also exhibited, together with account books, office files, etc. A recent invention is the graining of pictures which gives a beautiful canvas effect to prints.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Brown, J. E. Self-inking rotary duplicator. 5,654.
Cole, A. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 5,471.
Cole, A. Fibre-board boxes. 6,074.
Copeland-Chatterson Co., and Mann, A. Binders for loose sheets, letters, etc. 5,572.
Donisthorpe, F. W., and Dye Impression Photos, Ltd. Photographic printing. 5,290.
Ellis, H., and Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. Typographical composing and casting machines. 6,024.
Freeborn, C. E. B. Ink containers. 5,417.
Greening, F. V. Self-opening envelopes. 4,889.
Heath, A. J. Bookbinding machinery. 5582.
Hern, A. C. Loose-leaf ledgers, etc. 5,206.
Meldale, E. Memorandum books, tablets, etc. 4,952.
Moore, J. T., Sherwood, J., and Spears, E. W. Photographic printing machines. 4,687.
Munson, R. D. Perpetual calendar. 5,976.
Reisser, A. Making-ready matrices for production of stereotype printing plates. 5,503.
Sharwell, G. W., and Sharwell, G. W. C. Presses for matrices for stereotyping. 4,663.
Starmer, E. M. Blotting-pad, etc., holders. 4,606.
Stewart, W. D. Method of composing type impressions in ink direct to metal printing surfaces. 4,616.
Winkler, Fallert and Cie. Printing machines with oscillating impression cylinder. 3,915.
Winterflood, S. H. Pen for engraving machines. 3,479.
Wright, C. Engraving machine for pressing characters, letters, or figures on metals, etc. 4,509.

Specifications Published, 1919.

Larsen, W. R. B. Method of producing screens for the production of half-tone negatives. 129,266.
Bieri, P. Paper layers for printing machines. 136,140.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Billington, J. E. Typographical composing machines. 138,665.
Wilson, F. Binders for loose leaves and other documents or papers. 138,734.
Cozatt, W. R. Matrices for casting printers' rulers. 138,747.
Chambon, H. Letter envelopes and letter cards. 138,752.
Smith, E. W. Means for hydraulically controlling the reel tension in rotary printing and other machines. 138,761.
Philip, A. J. Paper fastener or binder. 138,962.
Norman, J. E. Manifolding devices. 139,088.
Whitehead, Ltd., W. F., and Smith, D. N. Fison. Mounting of prints and the like. 139,122.
Nasmith, J. W. Wire-stitching machines. 139,138.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1920.

Knoch, A. E. Binding device for sheets, leaves, pamphlets, and the like. 138,939.
Winkler Fallert and Cie. Printing machines having oscillating impression cylinders. 139,162.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Miscellaneous.

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Printing at Cambridge.

To the new complete catalogue of the publications of the Cambridge University Press, there is prefixed an interesting note on Cambridge printing. The first name mentioned is that of John Lair, of Siegburg, the friend of Erasmus, who settled in Cambridge in 1521, nearly 400 years ago, and is known to history as John Siberch, the first Cambridge printer. In 1534 Henry VIII. granted to the University Letters Patent "to elect three stationers and printers or sellers of books residing within the University to print books of every kind that have been approved by the Chancellor." For some 50 years, however, this privilege was not used, probably owing to the opposition of the Stationers' Company and to the religious controversies of the period. Thomas Thomas, however, was appointed printer in 1582, but the stationers seized his press; but after a conference with Lord Burleigh, the grant of 1534 was confirmed, and since that time the office of University Printer has been filled without intermission, and later Charles I. confirmed "all privileges and immunities" granted in 1534. Thomas Back, appointed in 1625, was the printer of the first Cambridge Bible. In 1655 he was succeeded by John Field, who built a new printing house in Silver-street which remained in use till 1827. In 1698, owing to the efforts of Richard Bentley, great extensions were effected; a body of "Curatores Praeli Typographici," the direct predecessors of the present Press Syndics, were appointed, and from this time forward the University accepted responsibility for each book produced. In 1824, as new buildings were urgently needed, part of the surplus fund for erecting a statue of William Pitt was devoted to the erection of new Press buildings, and the first stone of what is now known as the Pitt Press building was laid in 1831. Of the nineteenth century University printers the best known are perhaps J. W. Parker, 1836–54, the first to introduce steam power; C. J. Clay, a member of the well-known printing family who entered into partnership with the University in 1854, in which partnership his sons, John and C. F. Clay, were afterwards associated. When Mr. John Clay died in 1916, Mr. J. B. Peace, Fellow of Emmanuel College, the present printer, was appointed. The systematic publication of educational books was commenced in 1875 with the inauguration of the "Pitt Press Series." In that year the complete catalogue extended to 14 pages. The present catalogue. covering 210 pages, is the best evidence of the remarkable development and extension which has taken place during the intervening 45 years.

Stanley Paul and Co., in their arrangements for the coming year are making a speciality of "first novels." This should be welcome news to the many who have suffered the keen disappointment of being "turned down," simply because an already established reputation cannot be brought to the aid of the "first" effort.

St. Bride Typographical Library.

Select List of Additions in January, 1920.

Archiv fur Buchgewerbe. Leipzig. 1914–1920.

Basford, H. M. How to advertise printing. New York, 1915. 24,211.

Basford, H. M. How to sell printing. New York, 1916. 24,212.

Brown, Warren, C. Offset lithography. New York, 1917. 24,218.

Brown, G. E., and A. Mackie. Photographic copyright. London, 1912. 24,210.

Crittenden, L. L. The offset process. New York, 1912. 24,217.

Federation Printers' Cost-finding and accountancy systems. London, 1919. 24,244.

Green, S. A. John Foster, the earliest American engraver. Boston, 1909. 24,222.

Hazell, W. H. Office organisation for printers. London, 1919. 24,239.

Jacobi, C. T. Printing: a practical treatise on typography. 8th edition. London, 1919. 24,238.

Maddox, H. A. A dictionary of stationery. London [c. 1919]. 24,237.

Murray, J. John Murray III.: a brief memoir, 1808–1892. London, 1919. 24,247.

Naylor, T. E. Principles and practice of newspaper make-up. London, 1918. 24,242.

Pleger, John J. Bookbinding and auxiliary branches. 4 vols. Chicago, 1914.

(1) Paper ruling. 24,254.
(2) Pamphlet binding, punching, crimping and quarter binding. 24,221.
(3) Blank edition and job forwarding, finishing and stamping. 24,219.
(4) Gilt and goffered edges, marbling, handtooling and the care of books. 24,220.

Rivington, S. The publishing house of Rivington. London, 1919. 24,248.

St. Bride trade lectures. London, 1919. 24,179.

Stereotyping and electrotyping. 2nd edition. London, 1914. 24,210.

Stewart, J. The Compositor's Russian primer. London, 1917. 24,215.

Stuart, J. Some aspects of display. Pam. London, 1919. 24,229.

Watt, A. The art of papermaking. London, 1918. 24,209.

Victoria and Albert Museum. — The Department of Paintings and the Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design have received several important bequests and gifts during the past year. Sir Frank Short, R.A., P.R.E., has presented 160 of his mezzotints, aquatints, and etchings in memory of his son, Capt. Leslie Short, who died on active service June 3rd, 1916. This gift, in addition to prints already in the Museum, makes the Museum collection of Short's work probably the largest and most complete in existence.

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Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.

A Subscription of Two and a Half Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the home.

Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers, through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free.

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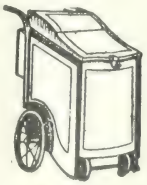
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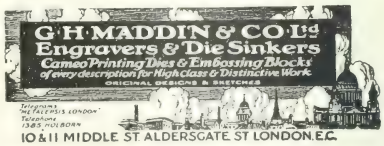
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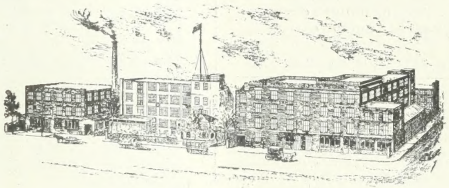
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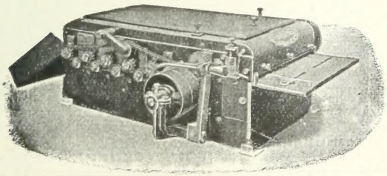
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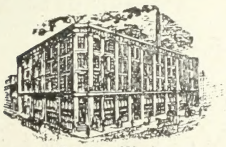


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BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-road, E.C.1.—"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines, built in 6 styles, 8 sizes for Letterpress and Stationery Books. Over 3,000 sold; Chambers' line of Book-Folding Machines, with King Continuous Feeders; Seybold's New "Dayton" Paper Cutting Machines; New Three-Knife Book and Pamphlet Trimming Machines, Embossers, etc.; Anderson's Rapid Folding Machines.

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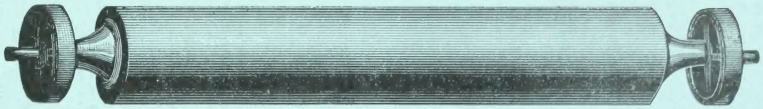
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